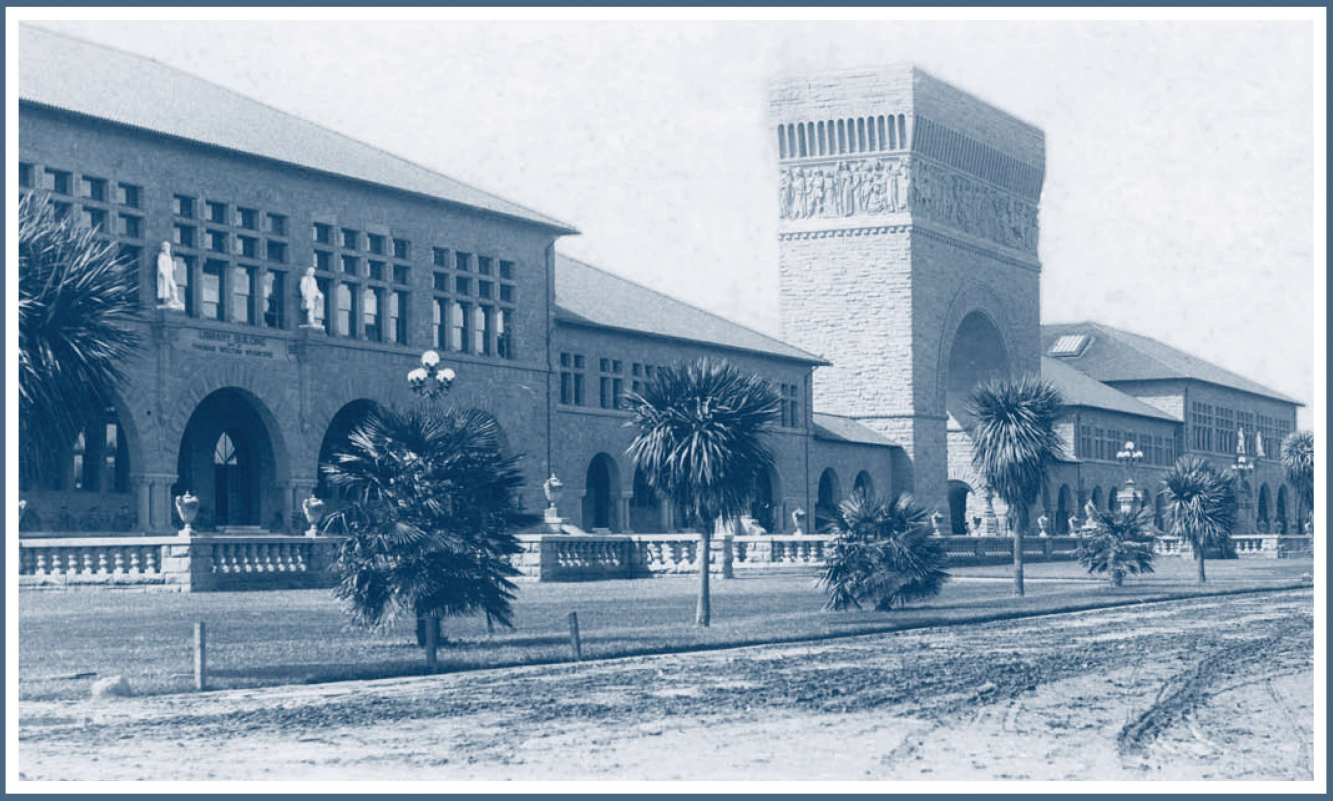
Sandstone & Tile

Fall 2007 Stanford Historical Society Volume 31, Number 3

Termanalia

Anecdotes and Reflections about Fred Terman



IN THIS ISSUE

Termanalia: Anecdotes and Reflections about Fred Terman 3

Stanford through the Century 21

SHS News 24

SHS Member Roster 25

SHS Volunteer Roster 31

Upcoming Activities 32

Above: In this pre-earthquake photo of the Main Quad, two pairs of statues are visible on the second-story exteriors of Wallenberg Hall and Jordan Hall. The statues outside Wallenberg Hall have been missing since 1949 (see story, p. 24)

STANFORD UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Cover: Frederick E. Terman, professor of engineering, served as Stanford's provost from 1955–65.

JOSE MERCADO/STANFORD NEWS SERVICE

Termanalia

Anecdotes and Reflections about Fred Terman

SANFORD M. (SANDY) DORNBUSCH

Dick Atkinson—a Stanford psychologist who became president of the entire University of California system—wrote of Fred Terman, Stanford's provost from 1955–65, that "he and Stanford's legendary president, Wallace Sterling, took what was considered a respected university and transformed it into one of the truly great universities in the world."

Put more quantitatively, during Terman's tenure, Stanford rose from about fifteenth in rank among American universities to its place among the top three or four. As C. Stewart Gillmor concluded in his recent biography of Terman, "no other university... made so great a rise over such a brief period." Forty years later, the momentum of policies created during that surge has led to its rank as one of the top universities in the world.

I came to Stanford in 1959, so I witnessed much of the dramatic change that transformed a regional university into a world-class star. Although Fred Terman and I were never close, he was a major influence on my life. We met frequently at work, but I was never an insider like Al Bowker, dean of the Graduate School, or Howie Brooks, vice provost. Still, Fred Terman shaped my work environment at Stanford over four decades. His influence on me, on Stanford University, and, more generally, on Silicon Valley was profound and long lasting.

The anecdotes that follow portray my personal experiences with Fred Terman. These reminiscences of the man and his reign as provost will not change the big picture, but they may add nuance and color, providing a more intimate view of his unusual personality and style of interaction. Like most sociologists, I usually try to explain large-scale events in terms of societal and group forces. But here, for once in my life, I saw a single individual make an enormous difference in the trajectory of an entire institution. By recounting my personal experiences, I will try to convey my impression of how and why he did it.

JOSE MERCADO/STANFORD NEWS SERVICE

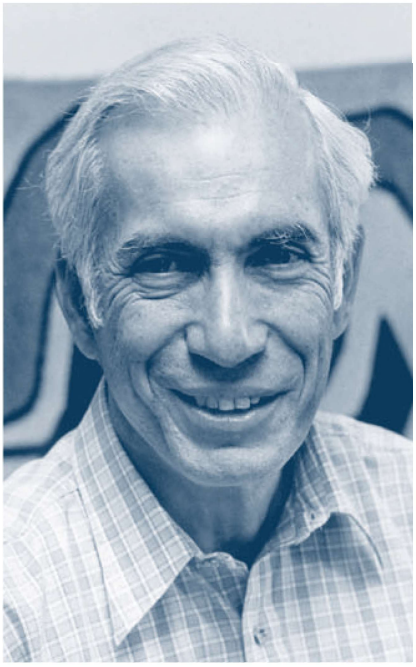
Fred Terman helped lead the university to the most rapid growth in quality and renown in the history of American higher education.

RECRUITING FACULTY

Gillmor's recent biography presents Terman in multiple roles at Stanford, both before and after becoming provost in 1955, whereas I knew him only as provost. Certainly, the Sterling-Terman team was an unparalleled success, with President Sterling as "Mr. Outside" and Provost Terman as "Mr. Inside." In my opinion, and everyone else's, Terman's contribution was exceptional. He led Stanford University to the most rapid growth in both quality and renown in the history of American higher education.

Early in Terman's reign, many distinguished faculty were sprinkled among various departments and schools. Yet, in 1959 Terman himself listed as "excellent" only the departments of Electrical Engineering, English, Physics, and Psychology, as well as the professional schools of Business, Law, and Education. That year, when I arrived, Stanford was land-rich and cash-poor. There was enough money to support major improvements in only two campus departments—Chemistry and, luckily for me, Sociology. The medical school, still in San Francisco, was making a few superb appointments as it planned its move to the Stanford campus. The rest of the university struggled to provide salary raises and an occasional additional faculty appointment. Money was tight.

CHUCK PAINTER/STANFORD NEWS SERVICE



Sanford M. (Sandy) Dornbusch is Reed-Hodgson Professor of Human Biology and Professor of Sociology and Education, emeritus.

The background of my own move to Stanford provides an example of the difficulties Stanford faced in recruitment efforts. I knew in 1959 that I was far from Stanford's first choice for head of Sociology. But it was not until years later, while reading Terman's files, that I learned that I was Stanford's *fourteenth* choice. Why did Stanford have to stoop so low as to end up with me? And why was recruiting even me so difficult?

In the 1950s, a committee sponsored by the Ford Foundation had suggested the breakup of Stanford's joint department of Anthropology and Sociology. Over a couple of years, thirteen sociologists of some distinction were asked if they would be interested in leading the new Sociology Department. All were over forty and had tenure at good institutions. Almost all rejected early "feelers," so only a few even discussed the post with Stanford officials. A professorship at Stanford was simply not very attractive in those days. As a result, a somewhat desperate faculty committee, drawn from various departments, decided to invite a younger candidate—and, at age thirty-two, that was me.

My teaching career had begun at the University of Washington, where for two years I was an acting assistant professor, at the minimum faculty salary. My wife, Barbara, and I loved the friendly and collaborative spirit in the Washington Department of Sociology. When the newly established Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford invited me for a year, my Washington colleagues encouraged me to go. During that year, we accepted an offer to join the Harvard faculty. Barbara and I were less contented at Harvard—so, after three years there, I accepted an open invitation to come back to Washington as an associate professor.

Like most sociologists, I usually try to explain large-scale events in terms of societal and group forces—but here, for once in my life, I saw a single individual make an enormous difference in the trajectory of an entire institution

When Stanford offered me the chance to head Sociology, Barbara and I were in the happy process of moving back to Washington. We immediately rejected the offer, for Stanford could not match the size and distinction of Washington's fifth-ranked department. There was no way that Stanford could compete with Washington's faculty, facilities, and funding. Later that year, I visited Stanford for a meeting with Al Hastorf—a psychologist on leave from Dartmouth, who was my collaborator on a large research grant and would later become Stanford's provost. The Stanford Sociology Department learned I was coming and asked me to talk about my research. I did not know that the entire Sociology search committee, drawn from other Stanford departments, was in the audience. The next day, I was told that the search committee's message to Dean Rhinelander was simply, "Get that kid."

I intended to reject Stanford again, but I resolved to help the Stanford Sociology Department. I consulted with Stanford sociology professors Richard LaPiere and Paul Wallin, as well as Elizabeth and Bernard Cohen—two former Harvard students who were at Berkeley—about the department's long-term needs. My intent was to soften resistance to the requirements of the next potential department leader. When I finally met with Dean Rhinelander, I handed him a set of sixteen departmental needs, ranging from library funds and convention trips to faculty appointments and research spaces. He read them in a couple of minutes and shocked me by saying, "Anything else?" That night, over the phone, Barbara and I decided to accept Stanford's offer.

When I reflect today on the difficulties that Stanford had in attracting me—a relatively unproven commodity—I feel awe at the cumulative process that has brought so many distinguished faculty to a school that was then nowhere near the top in cash, facilities, or reputation. Terman was, in my view, the key ingredient.

MEETING THE BOSS

Once I accepted Dean Rhinelander's detailed offer to come to Stanford as head of Sociology, I had my first meeting with Fred Terman. I was completely at ease. I assumed this meeting was just a courtesy call, a chance for the provost to get acquainted with a new department head.

Dean Rhinelander introduced us, and Terman and I had a relaxed chat. He asked about my plans for the department, and I was pleased to present my vision for its future. Terman made some appropriate remarks during our half-hour interview, and the dean and I made our smiling departure.

It was only after we were outside Building 10 that I learned I had just passed a major obstacle to my appointment. "Whew," said Dean Rhinelander, mopping his brow, "that went very well." Surprised, I asked if a negative response by the provost was possible at this late point in the hiring process. The dean assured me that it was not only possible, but it sometimes happened. This provost could—and did—say "no" at any stage.

At that moment, I realized that Fred Terman was the benevolent despot who ruled inside Stanford.

CHUCK PAINTER/STANFORD NEWS SERVICE

Philip Rhinelander, shown here in 1979, came to Stanford in 1956 as Dean of Humanities and Sciences and professor of philosophy.

RAISING THE RESEARCH STANDARD

Several times Fred Terman told me that there was an order by which Stanford would improve its capabilities. The first step was to hire and promote the best faculty available. Decisions should be firmly based on evidence that the appointee was an outstanding researcher. Teaching ability and other qualities would be evaluated, but research ability was the foremost criterion in personnel decisions.

Second, new faculty in medicine, engineering, natural sciences, and social sciences should be able to compete successfully for federal funding. Stanford would use funds from government programs to assist in faculty development, overcoming the enormous advantage provided by the huge endowments of competing institutions. In the third part of Terman's vision, many of the country's best undergraduate and graduate students would want to come to Stanford because its facilities and faculty would provide a perfect learning environment.

Terman's formula was to secure the faculty who could attract research money and facilities that would bring the best students. He understood the importance of teaching, but he had faith that most top researchers would be very good teachers. He believed that the few who were inadequate lecturers could still make a contribution by teaching graduate students and serving as their mentors and role models.

Terman depended on federal research grants to fund his vision for improving Stanford—and he understood the magnitude of the federal research programs that would supply funds to university researchers in the future. He had been Vannevar Bush's doctoral student at M.I.T. and had worked with Bush throughout World War II. Bush was the first director of the federal Office of Scientific Research and Development, leading it through World War II and for a decade after. It was Bush who controlled scientific funding during the war, and it was Bush who was the key figure in developing postwar programs of federal support for science and technology, including the National Science Foundation. Accordingly, Terman made clear that he wanted faculty who could compete successfully for those major federal funds in fields where they were available. He went out of his way to tell me how pleased he was when four of my new faculty in Sociology and I jointly received the largest grant that the National Science Foundation had ever awarded in the social sciences.

The same year that I arrived, Herb Solomon—a favorite of the Office of Naval Research (ONR)—returned to Stanford as the new head of Statistics. As a Stanford graduate student, he had already headed a national committee assessing programs in mathematics and statistics for ONR. Herb told me that Terman stopped him one day and asked, "How often do you go to Washington?" "About once a month," Herb replied. "Keep it up," said the provost.

Terman's emphasis on federal research support worked. Solomon's research, for example, secured

large government grants for Statistics. He used the money primarily to support graduate students and their dissertations; the basement space he financed to provide offices for students writing their theses was known as "King Solomon's Minds."

Terman's focus on winning federal grants continued to be a central criterion in evaluating engineering faculty, even more than a decade after his retirement. One day, a close friend of mine—an engineering professor who was a great researcher, winning awards and applause in diverse fields of mathematics and science—mentioned his salary to me. I was shocked to learn that it was much lower than mine. I went to the dean of Engineering to protest—only to be told that, while there was no disputing my friend's brilliance and creativity, he did too much individual research and didn't make a sufficient contribution to the funding of research in engineering.

Terman's formula was to secure the faculty who could attract research money and facilities that would bring the best students

Terman had emphasized grants in order to fund his program of improvements. Years later, however, with Stanford's growing endowment, the School of Engineering should have been capable of switching gears, using flexible criteria for outstanding faculty who didn't fit the usual mold. Unfortunately, the School of Engineering continued, for at least fifteen years, to use the same old measures for all faculty. I don't believe that Fred Terman would have approved of this mechanical transmission of his early standards into a radically different academic and financial environment.

FIGHTING MEDIOCRITY

As Gillmor observes, "Terman felt that his own role as provost was to turn around Stanford's inferiority complex." I saw a clear example of this sense of inferiority during the one year I served as associate dean of Humanities and Sciences (1961–62). When the head of one of the fine arts departments wanted to make a major appointment, he sent, for my approval, a letter addressed to a senior person in the field. It began, "You have probably never heard of Stanford University." I did not approve the letter.

Before Terman became provost, many departments preferred to avoid the possible pain of rejection by candidates from other universities and centers by granting tenure and promotions to less qualified faculty who were already at Stanford. Standards were low because, for so many years, a lack of funds and facilities had prevented Stanford from seeking highest quality faculty from other places. Terman was happy to reward those already at Stanford who met his new standards; he just wanted to hire the best person available. In his years as provost, about 40 percent of Stanford assistant professors became associate professors with tenure.

The higher standards and broader searches that he demanded had an extra dividend—they dictated a necessary decline in bias, discrimination, and the influence of ethnicity, religion, and gender on the hiring process. Two departments that were reputed not to hire Jewish faculty members, for example, suddenly found themselves appointing some Jews as part of the increased emphasis on research performance.

Some departments, however, continually resisted applying Terman's standards for faculty. One humanities department, for example, always voted favorably when a member of its faculty came up for tenure or promotion. This produced a pleasant atmosphere within the department, for no one

had to make a hard decision that might damage a colleague's career. Even though the provost was emphasizing higher research standards, this department continued its passive system of positive faculty reviews.

As a result, Terman felt that he could not rely on departmental evaluations. They might be using appropriate standards, or they might be favoring Stanford colleagues or friends elsewhere. He had to develop a way to obtain evaluations from qualified people with no reason to shade their opinions of proposed appointments or promotions.

So Terman called on competent people at other institutions to submit their evaluations of candidates directly to him. Sometimes the evaluators would be Terman's friends or acquaintances; other times, he would ask friends to find an expert who could give him a soundly based evaluation. Often, the evaluator would be in a closely related field, but not in the same discipline as the candidate; Terman felt he could trust such evaluators more than those who were in the same discipline or who knew the candidate personally.

You can imagine how departments reacted when the provost said that the feedback to him on a candidate was too negative to support an appointment. Who was Fred Terman to argue with departmental judgment, when he knew almost nothing about the field? But Terman was, as we already know, capable of saying "no."

Fred Glover, long-time assistant to President Wallace Sterling, noted that "Fred didn't give a damn what people thought about him or whether he stepped on toes. Wally was perfectly willing to accept that in Fred, because Wally could come in afterwards and clean up the messes with his wonderful personality." Sterling would use his charm and sensitivity to ease the pain of some of Terman's tough decisions.

Terman's file on my own appointment illustrated his reliance on additional evaluators. Only two letters were featured in his personal records, and neither was from a sociologist nor a member of the search committee. One evaluator—whom I had never met—was a Harvard mathematical statistician whom Terman had asked to review an elementary statistics text that I had written. The second evaluator was a famous social psychologist at Harvard who was a distant acquaintance of mine.

Fred Glover, long-time assistant to President Wallace Sterling, noted that "Fred didn't give a damn what people thought about him or whether he stepped on toes"

Terman's interventions in the appointment process were supported by various deans and committees that dealt with proposed appointments and promotions. But reactions from departments were often fierce, and passions were directed personally at the provost, who was seen as a malevolent instigator of change. There was some opposition within every department. Still, it was my impression that the mediocre departments were the noisiest in their reaction to the new standards. Tenured faculty in those departments often felt double-crossed. The university that they had chosen, and that had chosen them, was no longer the same unruffled place. They could no longer be self-satisfied when they were urged to appoint faculty more active or more competent than themselves; the future was no longer predictable and safe.

But the greatest pain was among younger faculty who did not yet have tenure. The standards used to recruit them were often much lower than those now used to determine whether they would

receive permanent appointments. Some successfully adjusted to the new situation, and others quickly left for other schools. Some, however, sought to stay on their own terms.

I was involved in one such case, when an assistant professor refused to adjust to Terman's increased emphasis on research. A language department had recommended him for tenure and promotion, despite his lack of research activity. The next step was evaluation by the six members of the Appointments and Promotions Committee of the School of Humanities and Sciences. I was one of the six.

The candidate was a fine teacher by every measure. The research side was equally clear. The candidate had done no research in his six years at Stanford, and he insisted that he would never attempt to do any research. He wanted only to teach at the college level, and he had no intention of giving in to Stanford's new criteria for performance. I admired his honesty, but I joined in the rejection of his promotion. The committee felt that it couldn't promote him while simultaneously trying to raise the overall research standard for tenure at Stanford.

Two years after he left Stanford, the candidate committed suicide. I never tried to learn the reasons why—but being denied tenure was certainly not a positive event in his life. I feel some guilt about this episode, but perhaps "responsibility" is the more appropriate term. When I reflect on that tenure decision, I sadly believe that I would make it again. There is often a human price to pay for institutional change, and I was a willing instrument of Fred Terman and his vision.

During my one year as associate dean of Humanities and Sciences, however, it became increasingly painful for me to make negative decisions that mattered in people's lives. I worried about them every night, and my wife made it clear that such administrative roles were no longer for me. When I later became head of some research centers at Stanford, however, my negative decisions did not disturb me. In those roles, I was distributing research funds to faculty; at worst, I stopped monetary support for one person and gave it to another. I could never be like Fred Terman, who was able to say "no" early and often.

CHUCK PAINTER/STANFORD NEWS SERVICE

Statistics Professor Herbert Solomon, shown here in 1973, secured large government grants for his department. He used them mainly to support graduate students writing their dissertations—funding basement offices for them known as "King Solomon's Minds."

BREADTH OF SUPPORT

The overhead billings on federal grants began to produce millions of fungible dollars for Stanford; additional money in one pocket made it easier to add money to another pocket. The government had general guidelines within which Stanford negotiated the proportion of all research funds to be added as overhead to the cost of each grant. Stanford incurred these indirect costs as it provided the infrastructure that made it possible to do research. The money that the government paid for overhead was part of Stanford's general fund—available to support any part of its budget, from libraries to laboratories, from parking lots to faculty. Some of those funds, mainly derived from federal grants in engineering and the natural sciences, could be used to improve the behavioral sciences and, especially, the humanities.

Nevertheless, the main opposition to Terman's leadership came from humanities faculty. They saw him as favoring engineering and the sciences and—more upsetting—applying quantitative measures to assess the quality of each humanistic discipline at Stanford. Their negative views of Terman tended to focus on his personal characteristics: he was portrayed as an engineer, unschooled in the humanistic disciplines, who was creating an unbalanced university.

Terman's opponents underestimated him. From the beginning, he cared about a broad undergraduate education. Years earlier, he had successfully resisted attempts by a national accreditation group to reduce the number of humanities and social science courses taken by engineering undergrads at Stanford. In addition, as provost, Terman knew perfectly well that a great university had to have many steeples of excellence; he had no intention of short-changing the humanities. Still, at the beginning, the new provost had to emphasize recruitment of outstanding natural scientists and engineers. Those were the faculty who could draw federal funds to Stanford and make up for the lack of endowment.

STANFORD NEWS SERVICE

J. E. Wallace Sterling, Stanford's fifth president, would use his charm and sensitivity to ease the pain of Terman's tough decisions.

A book about this era, based on a dissertation in the Stanford History Department, documented the lack of funding of the humanities during Terman's early years as provost. Unfortunately, for unknown reasons, the period under study ended just before Terman's greatest coup for the humanities. Within a short time, Stanford added three of America's greatest historians to its faculty: Gordon Craig, David Potter, and Gordon Wright. All were renowned scholars, and all proved to be great teachers as well. I remember clearly Terman's pleasure at the national attention that these appointments brought to the university. He was using federal funding to make possible the progress of all parts of the new Stanford.

READING BOOKS

Soon after I moved to Stanford, a *Time* magazine reporter interviewed me, wanting my reaction to this upstart Western university. I told him many favorable things about Stanford, but he asked if there were any negatives. "Yes," I replied. "Stanford has the worst library I have ever seen at a major university."

President Sterling was furious when he discussed that quote, in *Time's* otherwise upbeat article, at a meeting of his staff. I was told that he calmed down when Ken Cuthbertson, his financial guru, said, "You know, Sandy may be right." Almost immediately, according to Stanford library officials, there was a new atmosphere when they discussed future budget increases with Provost Terman. I was pleased by the positive response to my negative comment. Humanities faculty, in particular, said that they were startled by the size of the proposed increases in library purchases.

A year or two later, Fred Terman was walking in the Inner Quad and saw me at the other end. He stopped and motioned for me to come over. As usual, he got right to business.

"Sandy, do you read books?"

"Of course I read books," I replied, somewhat annoyed.

"No, no. I don't mean novels or mysteries. I mean, do you read books for your work?"

"Well, I don't read many books all the way through, but I do read parts of at least three or four books a month that relate to my research or teaching."

"Oh, that's terrible. This will cost me millions," said the provost.

Terman then explained to me the reason for our conversation. Encouraged by the recently increased budgets for books in the humanities, library officials were now asking for a dramatic expansion of Stanford's book purchases in the social sciences. In Terman's experience, natural scientists and engineers primarily used journal articles, not books, to learn about previous research. He was hoping that I, a social scientist with no connection to the library, would report that I seldom needed a book.

Just as he did for faculty evaluations, Terman was seeking feedback from someone with no direct involvement in the decision that he had to make. I found it appealing that Terman admitted so readily what he didn't know and openly asked others to help him learn.

FRED TERMAN VS. DEAN RHINELANDER

I lasted only one year as associate dean of Humanities and Sciences (H&S), and I spent part of that year fighting Fred Terman. The dean of H&S, Philip Rhinelander, had been an administrator at Harvard College. He fought hard for more autonomy and larger appropriations for H&S, the school that did 85 percent of the undergraduate teaching at Stanford. Terman did indeed provide somewhat greater financial support each year to H&S—but he was not willing to relinquish any of the central authority

The main opposition to Terman's leadership came from humanities faculty; they saw him as favoring engineering and the sciences and, more upsetting, applying quantitative measures to assess the quality of each humanistic discipline at Stanford

that was enabling him to change the mission of the university and the quality of its faculty.

Pat Suppes, a brilliant professor of philosophy, was the other associate dean, and he was much closer to Terman than I was. We both, however, had to serve as agents of the dean in the daily battles that consumed so much time and energy, and we both regretted the escalating war between the dean and the provost, two talented men.

The tension between them was, at least in part, the product of their differing styles. The provost was somewhat gruff, direct, and forceful, while the patrician dean was charming, hated to say "no" to his subordinates, disliked confrontation, and spent endless hours crafting beautifully written letters of protest. President Sterling was the reluctant referee, and the provost won almost every round of battle. Finally, Dean Rhinelander felt he had to resign, a decision with which Pat Suppes and I agreed.

Reflecting on those unhappy days, I must comment on one aspect of the bitter conflict. At no time did I ever hear either man impugn the motives of the other. Each was certain that he was right and the other wrong, but each perceived the errors of his opponent as products of ignorance, limited understanding, and deficient background—not the drive for personal advancement or self-fulfillment.

Each knew that the other was concerned about the long-term success of Stanford University; they were generals for the same cause.

MY FIGHT WITH FRED TERMAN

Only once did I have a serious battle with Fred Terman. It started in a most bureaucratic fashion. In 1963–64, serving in my fifth and last year as head of Sociology, I was looking at the required forms for a new faculty appointment. A line that shocked me had been added to the form. It read, "What evidence is there of the mental health and patriotism of the candidate?"

Unless a candidate had just been placed in a mental institution or had made me a confidant, I doubted my ability to assess his or her mental health. Still, the key issue to me related to patriotism. If a despot came to power in the United States—or a democratically elected president or Congress were violating human rights at home and engaging in illegitimate foreign adventures—many citizens might view support for the U.S. government as patriotic; yet others, equally patriotic, might oppose the actions of the government.

The Board of Trustees was continually pressuring President Sterling to do something, anything, about presumed communists on the Stanford faculty

I felt it would be wise for the university to avoid assessing people's patriotism, just as it avoids determining who is religious. Indeed, a university needs scholars in numerous disciplines, drawn from diverse backgrounds—some of whom may reject religion or patriotism altogether. Patriotism, like religion, is important, but in a secular university, a matter of individual conscience should not be subject to institutional prying.

The more faculty leaders I could recruit to confront Provost Terman, the more likely we could successfully resist this change in appointment criteria. Therefore, I sought reinforcements among the twenty-six H&S department heads. Herb Solomon—intensely patriotic and the recipient, years later, of the U.S. Navy Department's highest civilian award—was quick to join me in opposing the new form, but none of the other department heads we contacted were willing to confront Terman on this issue. Fighting the new criterion, they felt, might impede new faculty appointments for their departments.

So Herb and I, on our own, went to see the provost. We told him our objections to patriotism as a criterion on the appointment form. He listened politely and did not respond to our arguments, but his conclusion was forceful. We could choose not to answer that question on an appointment form—but in such a case, he would not approve that appointment.

Herb and I had prepared our joint response to this negative judgment.

"This is too important for us to accept that decision, Fred. If you stick to it, we're going immediately to *The New York Times*. It will be very bad publicity for Stanford."

"Would you really do that?" Terman asked, somewhat disbelieving.

"Yes, we would."

"You win, but I'm very angry," Terman said in a calm voice.

Soon, new appointment forms—that did not mention mental health or patriotism—were distributed to all departments and schools.

Was Terman upset? I believe he was, but not because we disagreed on patriotism as a criterion. My belief is that he was bothered that two faculty

members who were faithful members of the Stanford community would be willing to expose to public criticism the university he loved so much.

The speed of his reversal and controlled response were typical of Terman. He would weigh new pluses and minuses and swiftly announce his changed decision. Al Hastorf stated that he "never knew Terman to be mean or vindictive or to lose his temper," and his even demeanor in this situation was consistent with that observation.

In our discussions years later, Herb Solomon and I disagreed about whether we had ever suffered punishment for this dispute. I felt that I was always treated well by Stanford, and that the incident had no repercussions for me. Herb, on the other hand, was not reappointed when he finished his five-year term as head of Statistics. He felt that his outstanding performance warranted another period as head—an appointment that he wanted. So, in Herb's view, there was a price—though one he was willing to pay—for his principled stand against the provost.

Like Herb, I was completing a five-year term as head of my department, but my attitude was quite different. I wanted out, and I got out. As a friend commented, "the real punishment for you, Sandy, would have been to reappoint you."

"MENTAL HEALTH AND PATRIOTISM"

Because this article is primarily based on my personal contacts with Fred Terman or my conversations about him, I can vouch for the approximate truth of these accounts, allowing for the vagueness of memory across the decades. At this point, however, I will speculate about the origin of the "mental health and patriotism" line in Stanford's appointment form. To leave out that discussion, I believe, would be unfair to Fred Terman, for it would omit the probable pressures on him and President Sterling that temporarily led to the inclusion of patriotism as a criterion.

STANFORD NEWS SERVICE

Under Terman's leadership, Stanford added three of America's greatest historians to its faculty: Gordon Craig, right, David Potter, and Gordon Wright.

I have no direct knowledge of what happened, and I can only speculate, but Fred Terman, in my opinion, did not instigate the inclusion of patriotism as a criterion for faculty hiring. My best guess is that President Sterling asked the provost to make this change, because the Board of Trustees was continually pressuring Sterling to do something, anything, about presumed communists on the Stanford faculty. Adding the patriotism question to the appointment form could, at least for a time, satisfy the Board that the president was actively working to prevent the future hiring of radical faculty.

My speculative scenario is based on the following:

- The Board of Trustees was politically conservative and, more importantly, a few members were anticommunist zealots. Senator Joseph McCarthy's attacks on American universities for harboring communists had ended years earlier, but the John Birch Society continued to be influential.
- Paul Baran, professor of economics, was provoking strong community reactions when he voiced uncritical support for Fidel Castro. Sterling had to repeat over and over to the Board that Professor Baran had tenure and that the American

CHUCK PAINTER/STANFORD NEWS SERVICE

Students at work in 1963 in the Humanities Reference Room in the Main Library. Humanities faculty were startled by the size of Terman's proposed increases in library purchases.

Association of University Professors (AAUP) would sanction Stanford for any action against him.

- When I arrived at Stanford, a former communist already had a temporary appointment as an instructor in Sociology. President Sterling himself met with me to try to force the ex-communist off the faculty a year earlier than planned. I successfully resisted, thanks to external support from the AAUP as well as internal support from Ken Cuthbertson, vice president for Finance and Development, and Lyle Nelson, director of University Relations.
- President Sterling always viewed handling the Board as one of his top priorities. The president's entire staff devoted the days before each Board meeting to planning presentations and considering possible reactions by its members.

The team of Sterling and Terman worked spectacularly well together. Each knew the value of the other, as well as the pressures that each had to overcome. The issue of anticommunism was clearly within the president's sphere, while the appointment form for faculty was under the provost's control. I believe Fred Terman would have agreed to Wally Sterling's suggested change without question. When it later appeared that the change in the form might have negative public consequences for Stanford, Terman just as quickly decided it was a mistake, knowing that Sterling would, in turn, support his judgment.

THE CENTRALIZER

Like all large universities, Stanford was and remains relatively unorganized. The complexity of its tasks and the independence of individual faculty members and researchers make it impossible for any central administrator to oversee most of the activities of the Stanford faculty. Yet, given the pockets of mediocrity that persistently fought against Terman's new standards for appointment, it is not surprising that he sought centralized control of faculty recruitment and development. Departments and schools were encouraged to do their best in that arena, but he insisted on exercising his right to the last word.

No single person could exercise full control of faculty hiring and promotion. Therefore, he gave

considerable autonomy to university administrators such as Al Bowker, dean of the Graduate School, and Howie Brooks, vice provost. These officials were loyal to Terman and could be counted on to manage their affairs in ways that were supportive of Terman's general policies.

These deputies did an excellent job, and he was loyal to them. They could count on Terman's backing, even when they made an occasional error. He was too astute to believe that he could personally micromanage the numerous entities under his ostensible authority.

Terman's philosophy of delegating authority was clearly expressed in one strange episode. Impressed by a lecturer at a national convention, the head of a Stanford language department immediately offered the happy speaker an appointment as an assistant professor in his department. He made the offer without any discussion among members of the department faculty. There had been no search, not even an informal one, among persons with the same specialty. Even more unusual, neither the dean of Humanities and Sciences nor the provost had agreed that there was a post in the department to be filled. The innocent party had joyfully accepted the offer.

The team of Sterling and Terman worked spectacularly well together. Each knew the value of the other, as well as the pressures that each had to overcome

What was to be done? To the surprise of most of his fellow administrators, Terman offered to add the needed funds to the language department's budget. He explained his reasoning: the young lecturer had relied on the word of an officer of Stanford University, having no reason to doubt the authority of that official. Terman did not want to sow doubt about any official statement made by an officer of the university. Accordingly, he would pay for the misjudgment of the Stanford administrator—while simultaneously asking the dean to replace the head of that department.

To exert central control, Terman also tried to know what was happening all around the university. His knowledge was amazingly detailed and organized. Behind his desk were notebooks filled with information about diverse projects and people. At times, he shocked me with what he knew.

For example, he said to me one day, "Sandy, you're trying to do too much. Get off some of those dissertation committees that you're not chair of." I asked him what he was talking about. It turned out that he had read my annual reports over the last few years and knew, unlike me, the exact number of dissertation committees on which I served. His well-intended advice was to concentrate on those dissertations for which I had major responsibility and to reduce the number of dissertations on which I played a minor role. I didn't take his advice, but

CHUCK PAINTER/STANFORD NEWS SERVICE

Dornbusch and Philosophy Professor Patrick Suppes, right, served as associate deans of Humanities and Sciences under Dean Rhinelander, who resigned as a result of conflicts with Provost Terman.

his caring and detailed knowledge did impress me. Imagine, someone actually read those annual reports!

Al Bowker told me a similar story. Stanford was constructing a new chemistry building, partially funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF). An NSF bureaucrat phoned Bowker to ask if there were separate cubicles on the second floor of the proposed building. As Al told the tale, he was irate to be bothered about this matter. He responded to his caller, "I am the dean of the Graduate School. You can't expect me to know about such details. Ask the provost." The NSF official called the provost, and, as Al expected, Terman knew the answer to the question.

Terman worked all the time in order to fulfill his central role. He never felt he was off duty. Sometimes he overstepped, impinging on his colleagues' social life. Joe Pettit, Terman's successor as dean of Engineering, told me that Terman phoned him at home one evening to talk about a joint project. He tried to get Terman to end the call by telling him that a party was going on. Terman persisted. Joe finally got him to hang up by telling him that it was after 11 p.m. on New Year's Eve.

THE TALKER

Terman didn't engage in much small talk, and he almost never joked. Jack Hilgard, former dean of the Graduate School, told me that Lewis Terman—the famous Stanford psychologist—had argued against appointing his son as provost. The father said that a sense of humor was a necessity for the position, and that Fred Terman didn't have it. I have no idea why the father made this strange attack against his son, but Fred Terman showed that his father was wrong in emphasizing that deficiency of his personality. Fred Terman was a great provost, and he loved to talk, even if he wasn't intentionally funny.

Andy Doty, then associate director of University Relations (later director of Community Relations), told me of a Stanford commencement at which Terman had to substitute for President Sterling. Andy, working with Terman on the entire speech, tried to lighten it by inserting a few humorous remarks. When Terman gave the talk to the large crowd, each jest produced ripples of laughter. But, for Andy, it was the provost's reaction that was most humorous—Terman was startled every time his words sparked laughter from the crowd.

One day, when I was associate dean, a professor in a humanities department informed me that he had an offer from a good Southern university at a salary much higher than his current level. He was a valuable member of the faculty, and he had made major contributions to the development of residential education at Stanford. I knew Stanford would want him to stay.

"You don't want to go there," I said.

"Of course not, but I want a higher salary," he replied.

"Would you forget the whole thing," I asked, "if I got you a thousand-dollar raise today?" A thousand

JOSE MERCADO/STANFORD NEWS SERVICE

Terman almost never joked, but he loved to talk.

STANFORD NEWS SERVICE

When Stanford Industrial Park was established in the 1950s, Terman mainly wanted it to include companies that would use the services of faculty consultants and student workers and supply jobs for Stanford graduates. In 1957, when this aerial photo was taken, Hewlett Packard's white headquarters buildings were still under construction in the upper left.

dollars then was the equivalent of almost seven thousand in today's dollars.

"With pleasure," the professor answered.

I didn't have the authority to change anyone's salary without the backing of the dean, and he, it seemed, was out of town and unreachable. I decided that the provost would have to agree before I could confirm the raise. Terman's secretary was reluctant to slip me into his busy schedule that day. I assured her that five minutes of Terman's time was all I needed, and she got me those five minutes by squeezing me in at the beginning of an 11 o'clock meeting.

Before eleven, I was in Terman's office, and a few minutes after the hour, Terman appeared. I described the situation in less than a minute. Terman knew this faculty member and immediately agreed to the salary raise. I had my hand on the doorknob when Terman started to reminisce. He described similar situations in the past and went on and on and on. His last words were, "Okay, Sandy, but this took a lot longer than you said."

My experience was not unusual. I attended a committee meeting that was held up by Pat Suppes's absence. He arrived ten or fifteen minutes late, but we all quickly forgave him. "I'm sorry," he explained. "I said hello to the provost."

STANFORD NEWS SERVICE

In September 1952, David Packard, left, and William Hewlett, center, greeted their mentor and former engineering professor, Fred Terman. The early formation of successful companies like Hewlett-Packard and Varian pleased him greatly.

GENEROUS TO HIS OPPONENTS

After Dean Rhinelander resigned, he continued at Stanford in the role of professor of philosophy. For reasons I don't recall, I was chosen to determine his salary in that new post. Phil Rhinelander was trained as a lawyer and had served almost exclusively as an administrator at Harvard and Stanford. It wasn't clear how this senior figure should be paid in his new role as professor. I was sure only that he would be an excellent lecturer, for he was a brilliant, magnificent speaker who cared about students and their welfare.

I visited several administrators and teachers, asking their suggestions of an appropriate basis for determining his salary. Nobody was sure what I should do. Somewhat tentatively, I approached Fred Terman; I felt awkward asking him about the possible salary of his long-term opponent in the administration.

To my surprise and pleasure, Terman suggested the most generous formula for the ex-dean's salary. He would get the same monthly salary he had received as dean; the only difference would be payment for the nine-month academic year rather than the full year of an administrator. When I reported this new salary to Phil Rhinelander, he started to thank me profusely. I stopped him and explained that Fred Terman had suggested the formula. Phil asked me to convey to Terman his warm feelings on learning that his former rival had designed this generous compensation.

On another occasion, I spoke to Terman about the salary of James T. Watkins IV. James T.—a founder of the Stanford Historical Society—had been head of the Political Science Department, and he had struggled for years to keep Terman from hiring faculty members who would change the tone of the department. Eventually, Political Science became one of the leading centers for empirical research in that field. James T. remained in the department, a very good teacher who devoted most of his time to counseling and assisting students. Those who had academic problems were particularly likely to consult him. Fraternities, especially, were grateful for his time-consuming assistance, and their efforts resulted in his election as Stanford's first Red Hot Professor.

James T. did little research, and his status with the new, research-oriented faculty of his department was not high. Accordingly, his salary was surprisingly low. When, in my role as associate

dean, I looked at salaries throughout the H&S departments that I supervised, I decided that James T. deserved a higher salary. I went directly to the provost to argue that James T. was underpaid. Stanford was doing so well that it should give some rewards to tenured faculty for their contributions in areas other than research and teaching. Many undergraduates had learned to appreciate James T.'s thoughtful aid. Despite his many battles with this old enemy, Terman was convinced. He provided additional funds to Political Science to make possible a substantial raise in James T.'s salary.

The raise was so large that James T. worked hard to find out who was behind it. When he discovered that I had played a major role, he expressed his gratitude to me. When I explained that the final decision and funding came from Fred Terman, James T. said that he didn't believe me—though I suspect he was secretly pleased at this sign of respect between old warriors.

LOVER OF STANFORD

Dick Atkinson said of Terman, "his devotion to Stanford was total, and his love for that institution led him to work ceaselessly on its behalf." He was born on the Stanford campus, the son of a faculty member. He spent most of his working life at Stanford. I agree completely with Atkinson's characterization, and its truth explains more than his accomplishments at Stanford.

The development of Silicon Valley was a byproduct of Terman's love for Stanford. He helped his students and colleagues find creative opportunities, feeling that their success would eventually contribute to Stanford University's well-being. He identified with Stanford, and he hoped that others would follow in his track. The early formation of successful companies like Hewlett-Packard and Varian brought him joy, and he was delighted by the diverse ways in which these and other neighboring companies came to the aid of the university.

When the innovative Stanford Industrial Park was established, Terman argued for mainly including companies that would use the services of faculty consultants and student workers and supply jobs for Stanford graduates. He felt that local companies would generate long-term support for Stanford, and he was right.

Although Terman devoted many hours of service directly to Silicon Valley companies, their success was never really the object of his efforts. As noted by both Gillmor and Henry Lowood, Fred Terman's efforts were a necessary condition for the spawning of Silicon Valley—although he never set out to create that incredible combination of venture capitalists, entrepreneurs, and scientists. It was an outgrowth of Terman's desire to build a network of companies that would support Stanford. He instilled a strong commitment to Stanford University in many of the stars of Silicon Valley, and that was his goal. He wanted them to share his love for Stanford.

Terman was born on the Stanford campus, the son of a faculty member, and spent most of his working life at Stanford; "his devotion to Stanford was total," as Dick Atkinson said, "and his love for that institution led him to work ceaselessly on its behalf"

I will conclude with a thought that surprises me. Whenever university officers asked me to perform a task for Stanford, I always agreed. Some of the more lengthy assignments negatively affected my research career, but Stanford came first. Looking back as I write this article, I believe I was just another person whose attachment to Stanford was shaped by Fred Terman's loving commitment.

Sanford M. (Sandy) Dornbusch is Reed-Hodgson Professor of Human Biology and Professor of Sociology and Education, emeritus, at Stanford. A professor at Stanford since 1959, he founded Stanford's modern Sociology Department and cofounded the Program in Human Biology and the Stanford Center on Adolescence. He was formerly director of the Stanford Center for the Study of Families, Children and Youth. His Stanford colleagues elected him head of the Academic Senate, Faculty Advisory Board, Bookstore, and Faculty Club. He is a member of the Stanford Historical Society's board of directors.

Endnotes

1 Richard C. Atkinson, "Foreword," in C. Stewart. Gillmor, *Fred Terman at Stanford: Building a Discipline, a University, and Silicon Valley*, viii. (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 2004).

2 Gillmor, 513.

3 Bowker was later head of the City University of New York and Chancellor of the University of California, Berkeley; Brooks was later Provost of the Clarement Colleges and President of Scripps College.

4 Gillmor, 357.

5 Gillmor, 388.

6 "A Session with Wally: Transcriptions of an Oral History about J. E. Wallace Sterling," Stanford Oral History Project, 1985, 46, quoted in Gillmor, 372.

7 Gillmor, 105.

8 Rebecca S. Lowen, *Creating the Cold War University: The Transformation of Stanford* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1997).

9 Cuthbertson was later vice president for Finance and Development.

10 Gillmor, 424. Hastorf, a professor of psychology and former chair of the Psychology Department, later became university Vice President and Provost, Dean of the School of Humanities and Sciences and Benjamin Scott Crocker Professor of Human Biology, Emeritus.

11 Atkinson, "Foreword," in Gillmor, viii.

12 Gillmor, 71; Lowood, Henry. "How Stanford Spawned Silicon Valley: An Historical Perspective." Lecture to the Stanford Historical Society, 4 October 2006.

Stanford through the Century 1907–2007

100 YEARS AGO (1907)

Tired of answering calls from parents, prospective students, and others, the Stanford Business Office, which had the only nonresidential phone on campus, installed **a telephone in the Registrar's Office**, too. President David Starr Jordan had to wait another year to get a phone. Other administrative offices got connected in 1909.

Easing Jane Stanford's 1901 prohibition on **automobiles on campus**, the Board of Trustees authorized construction of a service road through the Arboretum for the "devil wagons." Named appropriately "Automobile Road," it started at the county road (now El Camino) near the main entry gates and ended not far from the current intersection of Galvez Street and Campus Drive. From there, drivers would walk to their campus destinations, except that President Jordan was granted the privilege of driving to his home via Serra Street.

Reconstruction of campus buildings damaged in the great earthquake was interrupted by a three-month stonemasons' strike.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

In 1907, "devil wagons" gained greater access to campus thanks to construction of "Automobile Road," through the Arboretum.

Sophomores won the **freshmen-sophomore clash**—a struggle to see which class could capture and tie up the greatest number of its opponents. After a thirty-minute melee in a field near Encina Hall, all but one freshman had been tied.

In the second season of rugby as replacement for American football, Stanford defeated California in the **Big Game**. The Blue and Gold had been ahead at the half, 8–5, but the Cardinal scored twice in the final minutes for a dramatic 21–11 victory. The Stanford team apparently benefited from three months its coaches spent in New Zealand and Australia studying the English game.

Extensive repairs to the Chemistry Building and History Corner, damaged by the great earthquake, were nearly complete, and a large crew was working on the Zoology Building (now Building 420, Psychology). Geology/Mining Corner was next in line for reconstruction.

75 YEARS AGO (1932)

Tall, bespectacled **track star Ben Eastman** set a world record of 46.4 in the 440-yard run at a meet against the Los Angeles Athletic Club, shaving a full second off a record dating from 1916. Two weeks later, Blazin' Ben set the 880-yard

STANFORD UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

For years, flocks of sheep kept campus and athletic fields neatly trimmed. In 1932, the Board of Athletic Control sold its 300 sheep to Dean of Engineering Theodore Hoover, Herbert's brother, and began using lawn tractors for the job.

world record in 1:51.3. At the Olympic Games in Los Angeles that summer, Eastman tied his world record in the 440, but he was edged out of the gold medal by Bill Carr of Pennsylvania, who set a new record of 46.2.

Romance among the cacti was under assault by "heartless" police officers, who told sweethearts enjoying moonlit seclusion in the Cactus (Arizona) Garden to "move along." The alumni magazine—*The Stanford Illustrated Review*—decried "this ruthless destruction of old custom," while *The Stanford Daily* lambasted the police in a story titled "Is Nothing Sacred?"

An eight-page **"Fashion Edition"** of the *Stanford Daily* declared that men must wear garters and, when on the Quad, women must wear hose. The newspaper provided advice on the latest in fashion, from men's swimming trunks to women's flowing formal gowns, and declared that poli sci professors were the best dressed.

The Board of Athletic Control sold its **300 sheep** to Theodore Hoover, dean of engineering (and brother of Herbert Hoover) and shifted to lawn tractors to clip athletic fields. Billy McClintock, a Scot who had herded the university's sheep for thirty years, was too ill to continue. Hoover moved the sheep to his ranch at Pescadero.

University trustee **Herbert Hoover**, a member of the Pioneer Class of 1895, was defeated in his run for reelection as U.S. president. He spent election night at his campus home with family and friends.

Popular football coach **Glenn Scobey "Pop" Warner** resigned. During nine years, his teams had three Rose Bowl appearances and an overall record of seventy-two victories, seventeen defeats, and eight ties. The season just ended was his lowest ebb: six wins, four losses, and a hard-fought scoreless tie in the Big Game—the first and only such score in a Big Game.

50 YEARS AGO (1957)

The Interfraternity Council unanimously passed a resolution **opposing racial and religious discrimination** clauses in the national charters of thirteen of their twenty-four parent organizations, setting the stage for suspension of several Stanford chapters in the 1960s.

The West Coast premiere of Douglas Moore's Pulitzer Prize-winning opera, *The Ballad of Baby Doe*, marked the opening of the 720-seat **Florence Hellman Dinkelspiel Auditorium**. The facility, dedicated just before the performance, honored the late wife of Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel, '20, president of the Board of Trustees. Associate professor Sandor Salgo served as musical director; Harold Schmidt trained the chorus.

The student legislature, dissatisfied with local news coverage in the *Stanford Daily*, voted to give itself the authority to ratify the *Daily* editorial board's **selection of editor**. As threatened, the *Daily* staff went on strike, leaving it to ASSU officers and others to put out a single issue. In a campus-wide referendum a few weeks later, students voted 1,702 to 1,202 to rescind the legislature's action.

George Forsythe joined the Mathematics Department as the first faculty member specializing in computing. Four years later, he formed the computer science division in the department. In 1965, it was spun off as a separate department, one of the first in the nation.

At the Hoover Institution, wire and lead seals were broken on seventeen wooden boxes containing the Paris embassy office files of the **Russian czar's imperial secret police**. Basil Maklakoff, last pre-Communist ambassador to France, supposedly had destroyed the records but instead hid them until 1926, when he arranged for them to be sent to the Hoover War Library to be opened after his death. The records provided a treasure trove of information on the years leading up to the overthrow of the Romanovs in 1917.

Electrical Engineering Professor Robert Helliwell left for **Antarctica**, where he studied upper atmosphere physics as part of the 1957–58 International Geophysical Year. In 1966, Antarctica's Helliwell Hills were named in his honor. Temperatures there drop to -126 degrees F.; winds gust to 200 m.p.h.

Retired superintendent of athletic buildings and grounds Emanuel B. **"Sam" McDonald** died. Generations of students remembered his generosity and barbecues benefiting the Stanford Children's Convalescent Home. He left 400 acres of land near La Honda to Stanford, which sold it to San Mateo County for part of a park that bears his name.

25 YEARS AGO
(1982)

Speaking at commencement nine months after her appointment as the first woman on the U.S. Supreme Court, **Justice Sandra Day O'Connor**, '50, suggested that graduates work to improve the nation's court system by resolving more disputes outside the courtroom. "The courts are carrying too large a burden," she said. "Qualitatively the courts are being asked to solve problems for which they are not institutionally or traditionally equipped."

Chung-Kuei Chang, a **Chinese scholar** who lived out his life in the Varian Physics Building, died in April at age 87. He had come to Stanford in 1937 to study electrical engineering, later switching to physics. World War II and the Communist Revolution stymied his return. Chang lost his home at the Chinese Club when it was torn down in 1971 to make room for the Law School. He then moved into the Varian Building and was given the title of night watchman. He read physics textbooks and journals, which he discussed with faculty.

Big Game ended with **The Play**, one of the most unforgettable and bizarre events in college football. Inspired by graduating quarterback John Elway, the Cardinal had gained the lead on a last-minute drive, moving ahead 20–19 on a field goal. With four seconds remaining, Stanford "squibbed" the kick. Recovering the ball, Cal tossed five laterals and sprinted into the end zone, bowling over members of the Stanford Band, who had prematurely spilled onto the field as the clock ran out. Trombone player Gary Tyrell and his instrument were trashed. Officials declared Cal the winner 25–20, but the outcome remains controversial to this day, with Stanfordites claiming that one Bear's knee was down before he tossed the ball and that the fifth lateral was actually a forward pass. Four days after the game, the *Stanford Daily* distributed in Berkeley a bogus edition of the *Daily Californian*, falsely reporting that the NCAA had ruled the play dead and awarded the game to Stanford. Retribution came in the 1990 Big Game when, in a lengthy cliffhanger, the Cardinal scored twice in the last 17 seconds to defeat Cal, 27–25.

Frederick E. Terman, retired provost and a major force in the creation of Silicon Valley, died on December 19 at 82.

—KAREN BARTHOLOMEW

These two statues—of Louis Agassiz and Alexander von Humboldt—were sculpted in 1902 and still stand in place above the entry to Jordan hall. A second pair of statues, depicting Benjamin Franklin and Johannes Gutenberg, have been mysteriously missing from their perch above Wallenberg Hall since 1949.

Seeking Missing Statues

The university is seeking information on two missing statues that were originally located on the east side of the Main Quad, on the second-story exterior of Wallenberg Hall (originally the Thomas Welton Stanford Library).

The large marble statues—of Benjamin Franklin and Johannes Gutenberg—were originally sculpted in 1902 by master carver Antonio Frilli. They have been missing since 1949, during Main Quad renovations for the Stanford Law School.

A second pair of statues by the same sculptor—symmetrically located above Jordan Hall, on the other side of the Main Quad—are still in place, depicting Alexander von Humboldt and Louis Agassiz. The Agassiz statue, in particular, has been famous since the 1906 earthquake, when it tumbled from its second-story perch and plunged, head-first, into the pavement.

RESTORATION OR REPLACEMENT

Both statues have recently been restored by the sculptor Oleg Lobykin and are securely mounted above the entrance to Jordan Hall. The University Architect/Campus Planning and Design Office would like to locate and restore the Franklin and Gutenberg statues—or, at the very least, to obtain detailed photographs of the missing sculptures so they can be replicated.

If you have any photographs of the sculptures or information about their whereabouts, please contact Sapna Marfatia in the University Architect/Campus Planning and Design Office at (650) 723-9832; marfatia@stanford.edu.

SHS on the Web

JEAN DEKEN

Major additions to the Stanford Historical Society Web site over the past several years have made it an even more valuable resource for members of the Stanford community, as well as for anyone who has an interest in Stanford history. Since 2004, the site has included full-text copies of all of the known memorials for deceased faculty.

Other popular resources include the complete file of the Historical Society's periodical, *Sandstone and Tile*, which began publication in 1976. The site also lists upcoming as well as past programs, with links to streaming audio for programs that have been made available on the Stanford iTunes site.

The complete text of the society's Historic Houses Committee publications, *Historic Houses of San Juan Hill* and *Historic Houses of Lower San Juan Hill*, are now available online, as well as the full text of two out-of-print publications—*An Early History of the Founding of Leland Stanford Junior University*, by George E. Crothers, Class of 1895, and *Stanford's Red Barn*, by Karen Bartholomew and Peter Allen. The publications page also lists the society's in-print publications, many of which are available both in the Stanford Bookstore and through the SHS.

Other features include the Web page of the society's Oral History Committee, as well as a resource page linking to general and subject-specific histories of Stanford that have been written by various individuals and organizations. Interested browsers can join the Society on the Web or offer their services online as a society volunteer.

Jean Deken is the archivist at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center and a member of the Stanford Historical Society.

Stanford Historical Society Membership

SEPTEMBER 1, 2006 THROUGH AUGUST 31, 2007

The Stanford Historical Society is deeply grateful for the support and encouragement of our many members during the past year.

(Please notify cglasser@stanford.edu if you find any errors or omissions in this list—we apologize and pledge to correct them.)

HISTORIAN CIRCLE ($5,000 AND ABOVE)

Peter S. Bing
Blume Foundation, Jene F. Blume
Paul L. Davies Jr.*
James F. Gibbons*
James and Rebecca Morgan
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schwab
Chairman, Stanford Axe Committee*

BENEFACTOR CIRCLE ($1,000 – $4,999)

Robert and Jean Ann Augsburger
James Byrnes
David Elliott**
Dr. Gail Jaquish and Mr. Steven Kenninger
Mr. and Mrs. William F. Kartozian
Amb. and Mrs. L. W. Lane Jr.
Mr. Melvin Lane (dec.) and Mrs. Joan Lane
Duncan and Shirley Matteson
George and Karen McCown
Robert McIntyre
David W. Mitchell
Mrs. Nancy B. Munger
J. Boyce and Peggy F. Nute
Franklin and Susan Orr
Susan Ward Schofield**
Isaac and Madeline Stein
Deborah Duncan and William Stone

SUSTAINING ($500 – $999)

ANONYMOUS
Bill and Susan Baribault
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Blois
Kevin Cornwell
Mrs. Anne Dauer
Mr. and Mrs. Reid Dennis
Don and Margaret Ann Fidler
Mrs. Robin Gates
Hank Greely and Laura Butcher
Walter B. Hewlett
Beez Glendenning Jones
William Kaufmann
W. Burley McIntyre
Tony and Linda Meier
Stanley and Georgene Pasarell
Stephen Peeps and Carolyn Manning
Kent and Dale Peterson
Edward and Nadine Pflueger
Ken and Karin Flynn Plough
Elmer Sandy
Doris C. Santana
Dr. Rixford Snyder

SUPPORTING ($250 – $499)

Jim and Marian Adams
Frank A. Bauman
Mrs. Pamela Jane Brandin
David O. Brownwood
John and Gale Bunnell
Bill and Barbara Busse
Edgar M. Buttner
Carl and Therese Degler
Jean M. Deken and James R. Reed
Kellie Elliott
Leonard W. Ely
John and Nancy Etchemendy
Alexander Fetter
Prof. Frederick Fuhrman
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Gonda
Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Halperin
G. Robert Hamrdla**
Laurance R. Hoagland Jr.
Rosemary C. Hornby
Leslie Hume
Professor George H. Knoles
Anne Marie Krogh
Daryl and John Lillie
Jacques and Sandy Littlefield
Dorcas H. McFarlane
Prof. Shelby McIntyre
Joseph and Jeanette Mell
William F. and Patty J. Miller
Peter and Linda Morris
Virginia S. Mueller
Mr. and Ms. Ronald Leroy Murphy
Mr. David Neuman
Dr. Marion Osborne
Miss Mary E. Pike
Jim and Guila Pollock
Leland S. Prussia
Thomas C. Rindfleisch
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Rodgers
Allen and Cynthia Ruby
Dr. and Mrs. Dennis Sheehan
John F. Sandy Smith
Mrs. Susan Sweeney
Dr. and Mrs. William Tasto
Prof. and Mrs. James C. Van Horne
Drs. A. von Hafften and K. Miller
David M. Voss
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Wade
Frank M. Warren
Howard E. Wolf
Tom and Ellen Wyman

CONTRIBUTING ($150 – $249)

Prof. Andreas and Juana Acrivos
Leon Allen
Tim and Barbara Arnstein
Prof. and Mrs. Kenneth Arrow
Dorothy Black
Traci Bliss
Richard C. Block
Karen Bartholomew and Claude Brinegar
Ralph Brogdon Jr.
Dr. and Mrs. E. Howard Brooks
Drs. James and Linda Clever
Vicki B. and David Cox
Dave Daly**
Mr. and Mrs. John B. De Nault

CONTRIBUTING
(continued)

Andrew and Eleanor Doty
Herbert and Jane Dwight
Jon Erickson
Frank and Lois Fariello**
Robert B. Ferguson
Mark Franich
Robert and Sally Freelen
Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm H. Furbush
Mrs. Jonathan B. Gifford
Humberto C. Gonzalez
Allan Goodman
Dick and Anne Gould
Mr. J. Scott Hamilton
Prof. and Mrs. Albert Hastorf
Mr. and Mrs. James C. Haugh
Mr. Richard Laurence Hay
Daniel S. Hill
Mr. Ron Hillberg
John L. Hines
Marion N. Hoffman
Mr. Albert J. Horn
Gerald and Virginia Hornung
Robert L. Joss
Charles L. Junkerman
Thomas Kailath
Michael Keller and Carol Lawrence
David and Judy Kennedy
Margaret Kimball
Al Kirkland
Ms. Helen Kmetovic
Mr. J. Burke Knapp
Donald and Jill Knuth
Ronald and Patty Kovas
Mr. Philip M. Lally
Bill Landreth
David O. Larson
Dr. Philip R. Lee
Mr. and Mrs. John Loftis Jr.
Frank W. Lynch
James Lyons
Ms. Shirley MacIsaac
Richard Madigan
James and Mary Madison
Tag and Joan Mansour
Ms. Ellen Marcus
Art and Robin McClish
Maggie McComas
Christine McCutcheon
Mr. and Mrs. Bud McLellan
Drs. Maureen McMorrow and Kenneth I. Weinberg
Mr. and Mrs. Bruce T. Mitchell
Dr. and Mrs. Donald Mitchell
Robert B. Montgomery
Heidi Munzinger
Dr. Roxanne Nilan
Robert and Janet Oakford
Vilma K. Pallette
Scott and Sandra Pearson
Lou and Mary Ann Peoples
Stephen W. and Nancy M. Player
Mrs. Nancy Rudd Popof
Dennis C. Poulsen
Sam and Francesca Rehnborg
Mrs. Elizabeth V. G. Reynolds
Mrs. Donna D. Robertson
Robert and Adelle Rosenzweig
Susan T. Rosepink
Steve Seay
Barbara P. Sheldon
George P. Shultz
Kendric and Marion Smith
Rene T. Spicer
Robert and Verna Spinrad
Professor Peter Stansky
Jeffrey Stone
Douglas and Carol Tanner
Nick Vojvodich
Edward and Patricia White
D. Myles Winbigler
Christy Wise
Mary Elizabeth Woolpert
Richard and Susan Zare

SOCIETY ($50 – $149)

David B. Abernethy
Raymond M. Alden
William and Barbara Alhouse
Mr. and Mrs. William P. Allan
Mrs. Hersche V. Allen
William Hayes Allen
Lawrence C. Ames Jr.
Edward V. Anderson
Maxine O. Anderson
Spyros and Christiane Andreopoulos
ANONYMOUS
ANONYMOUS
ANONYMOUS
Leslie and Dan Armistead
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd W. Aubry
Ray and Carol Bacchetti
Mr. Craig Baise
Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Bark
Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Barnes
Julie W. Barney
Gwen Barry
J. T. Batson
J. Peter Baumgartner
Nancy Dean Baxter
Nancy Stone Bernard
John W. Bernet
James Bjorken
Lauren and John Black
Priscilla Mary Anne Blinco
Marsden and Elizabeth Blois
Mr. and Mrs. A. William Bloom
Lisbeth R. Blum
Thomas R. Boag
Greg Boardman
Kenneth J. Bolich
Scott and Susan Bondurant
Mario and Ginny Bonicelli
Barry and Joan Boothe
Dr. and Mrs. James V. Bordoni
Christopher and Jane Botsford
Laurence and Grace Boxer
Stephen Boyd and Anna Ranieri
Ronald Bracewell (dec.) and Mrs. Helen Bracewell
Ms. Mary Sarah Bradley
Holly W. Brady
John and Sharon Brauman
Marjorie P. Bridges
Ross and JoAnn Bright
Barry and Darlene Brinker
Ms. Pauline Brown
Jean Gould Bryant
Mark and Kathy Bube
Dr. and Mrs. Robert Buechel**
Jane Buechel-Herman
Alexandria Bunten
William R. Burger
Mrs. Helen N. Burgess
Clara N. Bush
Bernard Butcher
Mrs. Eleanor D. Cabral
Carolyn Caddes
Mark Cairns and Amanda Martin
Don and Diana Calhoun
Blake Campbell
Peg Cann
Karen Carlson
Prof. and Mrs. W. B. Carnochan
Lyn Carr
Mrs. Frank J. Carter
Robert S. Cathcart
Roy W. Cauwet
Helen Hansen Ceideburg
Jane Miller Chai
Mrs. Sally F. Chamberlain
Dr. and Mrs. Robert Chase**
Cheng-Wu and Tzu-Tsing Chen
NaSun Cho
C. Diane Christensen
Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Christiansen
Chris and Judy Christofferson
Christy K. Chung
Dr. and Mrs. William H. Clark
Malcolm Clark
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Clark
Jean Coblentz
Elizabeth A. Collard
Pat and Ginger Connolly
Lauren Cook

SOCIETY (continued)

Diane Copeland
Margia Corner
Prof. Richard W. Cottle
T. Dudley Cramer**
Lina F. Crane
Bob Crary
Bruce Crawford
Dr. and Mrs. William P. Creger
Mrs. Robyn Crumly
Keith and Claudia Culling
Alan and Judy Cummings
Joe and Kathy Cusick
David and Annabelle Dahl
Mike Daly and Ellen Boozer**
Ron and Elena Danielson
Paul L. Davies, III
Antonio G. Davis
Lisa A. Davis
Richard and Joanne De Luce
Ingrid M. Deiwiks
Mrs. Joanna Despres
Daniel DeYoung
Michelle Dicks
Nancy Ditz
Steve and Bev Docter
Sandy and Barbara Dornbusch
Stanley A. Doten
Frank and Ann Dowling
Carol F. Dressler
Ernest M. du Bray
Tim Duffy
Peter and Frances Duignan
Donal B. Duncan
George W. Egan
Joseph Ehrlich
Mrs. Jane Cutler Ellis
Stuart Epstein
Mrs. Dafri Estes
Bob Eustis and Phyllis Willits
Erinn Evans
Craig and Sally Falkenhagen
Mrs. Virginia Fehrenbacher
John Felstiner
Bob and Gwenn Fess
Phil and Sue Fialer
Paul Fink and Anita Sande
Mr. Thomas Maxwell Flood
Mrs. Audrey Foley
Herb Fong
Jorge Fontana
Dr. and Mrs. Allan Forbes
Gene and Gertrude Franklin
Lisa Fremont
Robert and Elizabeth French
Prof. Gerald W. Friedland
Mrs. Jeanne Frost
David and Betsy Fryberger
Prof. and Mrs. Nathaniel L. Gage
Howard and Anita Gaines
Crystal D. Gamage
Elizabeth and Jerold Gard
Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth D. Gardner Jr.
Edward and Brooke Garlock
Albino J. Genevro
Carolyn and Brian George
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Germain
Charles W. Getchell Jr.
Joel Getz
James Lowell Gibbs Jr.
Kirk R. Gibson
George and Alison Gildred
Curtis V. Givan
Charlotte Glasser
Dave Glen and Kathy Esslinger
Dr. Don R. Goffinet
Avram and Dora Goldstein
Susan Goodhue
Wallace Goodwin
Margi Mix Gould
Larry W. Grace
Kathy R. Graham
Christopher Greene
Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Gregg
Alan and Michele Grundmann
Rose Guntly
John and Yvette Gurley
Robert and Emily Haffner
Prof. Stig B. Hagstrom
Bruce and Angela Haight
Dr. and Mrs. E. William Hancock
Marlene Handy
Paul Hanley
John W. Harbaugh
Nancy M. Hardesty
Fred Hargadon
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence W. Harris Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. William Harris
Walter and Lucille Harrison
Christopher M. Harte
Julia Hartung
Ms. Lenis A. Hazlett
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Heckler
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Heidt
Mr. Eugene Helfrich
Alan Henderson
Ed B. Hendricks
Robert S. Herdman
Andrew C. Hernandez
Marvin Herrington
Mr. and Mrs. David B. Heyler
Prof. Frederick S. Hillier
Grace Hinton Architect
Nancy Hirst
Jack A. Hoagland
Frank W. Hodgdon, III
Marilyn Hohbach
Leo and Florence Holub
Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Horn
Michael Hudnall
Elizabeth Lathrop Hunter
Robert and Laurie Jackler
Ralph T. Jackson, A.I.A.
Daniel C. Jacobson
Jacqueline A. James
Rich Jaroslovsky
Lu French Jenkins
Bog Jessen
Geeske Joel
Carolyn Johnson
Patricia and Dean Johnson
James and Joan Johnston
Theresa M. Johnston
Dr. and Mrs. Henry Jones
James and Jan Kao
James Kashian
Fritz and Anne Kasten
John R. Kates
William Kays
Ralph and Jane Keller
Jeanne D. Kennedy
Mary B. Kennedy
Robert C. Kennedy
Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Kenworthy
J. Gary Kerns
Mr. E. Gene Kershner
Judith W. Kincaid
Cassius I. Kirk Jr.
Noel W. Kirshenbaum
Barbara Klein
Mrs. Carol Kleyensteuber
Dr. and Mrs. Markus Krupp
Shari Young Kuchenbecker
Mr. and Mrs. Brenton G. Lake
Mr. Peyton Lake
Eleanor Watkins Laney
Ms. Debra A. Lawless
Mrs. Mary Brown Lawrence
David L. Leal
David T. Leary
Herbert and Gloria Leiderman
Chris and Kirsten Leonard
Mrs. Delight K. Leonard**
Mark and Jeanne Lepper
John E. Leveen
Miss Phyllis Leveen
Patricia M. Levin
Meagan Levitan
Edmond and Diane Leys
Mr. and Mrs. George R. Liddle
Gloria Linder
Dan Livingston
Joan W. Lomax
Bruce E. Lonbaken
Carol S. Louchheim
Carolyn C. Lougee
Mr. and Mrs. William A. Loveland

SOCIETY (continued)

Mrs. Eroeda Luck
Mr. James E. Ludlam
David G. Luenberger
Ms. Nancy Lund
Julie and Dan Lythcott-Haims
Mandy MacCalla
Mrs. Leanne Brothers MacDougall
Miriam R. MacKenzie
Mr. Gene P. Mackey
Ross and Mary MacMichael
Mike Magee
Mary Magill and George Whinery
Rick and Amy Magnuson
Susan A. Maher
Mrs. Dallas D. Manning
Mrs. Carol Hodge March
Dr. and Mrs. Francesco Marincola
Michele Marincovich
Kathleen Markham
Dr. Michael F. Marmor
Prof. Sullivan S. Marsden Jr.
Mr. Dalton Wayne Martin
Dr. William Ellis Matthews
Patrick and Darle Maveety
Edward H. Mayer
Rosemary McAndrews
Bruce and Karen McCaul
John McClelland Jr.
Ms. Nini Charles McCone
Jeanne F. McDonnell
Jana M. McDonough
Margaret McKee
James H. McKibben
Ronald and Margaret McKinnon
Scotty McLennan
Donnalie McPherson
Mrs. Carolyn M. Miles
Lia Milhoan
Brenda S. Miller
Jackie Miller
Megan Miller
Charles Mitchell
Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. Mize Jr.
Edith A. Moore
Mr. Lee Morgan
Doug and Bridget Morgan
Richard and Sandy Mosk
Bob and Helen Moulton Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. John C. Mueller
Kurt and Patricia Mueller-Vollmer
Thomas and Gloria Mullen
Robert W. Murphy Jr.
Norman Naimark
Mrs. Corrine Nelson
Warren and Ann Nelson
Elsbeth Newfield
Mrs. Harriet C. Newman
William and Rosemary Nichols
David C. Nolan
William B. Noland
Harry and Betty Oberhelman
Mr. Mark Stanford Oldman
Cherylene C. Oliver
Jonathan Olmsted
Marshall and Jeanne O'Neill
Dr. Jane S. Ord
Don and Shari Ornstein
Robert P. Ottilie
Dr. Ralph S. Paffenbarger Jr.
Charles and Miriam Palm
Wolfgang and Adele Panofsky
Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Parker
Dee Patberg
Howard and Lisa Pearson
Caroline Pease
Emma Pease
Mrs. Templeton Peck
Louis Pellegrini
Robert and Rachel Perlmutter
Dr. Barbara A. Peterson
Agnes F. Peterson and L. J. Peterson
Brent G. Petty
Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Philibosian
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pickering
Elwood and Joan Pierce
Richard C. Pollard
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Pomeroy
Chris and Lisa Ponce
Mrs. Gordon L. Poole
Jerry and Charlene Porras
Ann Porter
Mr. L. Timothy Portwood
Constance B. Pratt
Robert Preble
Harry N. Press
Linden Press
Don and Dee Price
Lowell W. and Carole J. Price
Ray M. Purpur
Mrs. Carlene D. Putler
Russell L. Quacchia
Kathleen A. Quinn
Ms. Ginger Radlo
Dr. Sidney Raffel
Sal Ramirez
John and Harriette Ratchye
Sara Timby and John Rawlings
Jim Redding
Mr. Jonathan P. Reider
Niels and Janet Reimers
Mrs. Carolyn Reller
Janie P. Rempel
Richard W. Renner
John L. Richardson
Burton and Laurose Richter
Eugene B. Rickansrud
Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Riddle**
Joseph and Sawalak Riddle
Carroll and Jane Rikert
David Ritson
Debbie Robbins
Mr. Frank Roberts
Norman W. Robinson
Michael Roster
Geoffrey and Rhesa Rubin
Susan H. Russell
Audrey Rust and Gill Davis
Dr. Ron and Carol Ruth
Dr. George W. Rutherford
Dr. and Mrs. Richard R. Rutter
Lawrence V. and Patricia A. Ryan
Mrs. Kathleen L. Saenz
Drs. Stanley and Lesley Samuels
Jon Sandelin
Mr. and Mrs. Earl F. Schmidt
Ruth S. Schneider
Stanley Schrier and Barbara Klein
Mildred N. Schubert
W. Richard and Joy Whitney Scott
Elizabeth A. Scroggs
Mr. Thomas Seligman
Dennis Shaver
Edward Shaw
Patrick A. Shea
Guy W. Shoup
John and Catherine Shoven
Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Sicotte
Anthony and Virginia Siegman
Charles Sieloff
Charles F. Sill Jr.
Dr. Robert D. Simoni
Douglas A. Skoog
Mrs. Betty D. Skov
Irene Smith
Shirley Smith
Christine Hoover Sorensen
Sheila Spaeth
Nita R. Spangler
Ms. Ronda Spinak
George and Susan Springer
Mr. Angelo L. Stagnaro
Elizabeth D. Stahr
Nancy Steege
Margaret Stehle
Hal and Diane Steuber
Zach Stewart
Prof. Wilfred H. Stone
Margaret H. Stone
Jeanne Waters Strong
Robert E. Summers
Lynda Swanson
Janella Swanson
Mr. and Mrs. Donald H. Sweet

SOCIETY (continued)

Paul and Gail Switzer
Peter Sylvester
Suzanne Tamiesie
Marion G. Tammany
Margaret M. Taylor
The Rev. Marylou McClure Taylor
Paul A. and Joan K. Taylor
Robert W. Templeton
Terence and Marilyn Terman
Mrs. Olivia B. Thebus
Susan D. Thomas
Prof. and Mrs. Barton Thompson Jr.
Carlton W. Thompson
Jan N. Thompson
Rich and Barbara Thompson
Victor and Marianne Thompson
Jan Thomson
James and Emily Thurber
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Thurmond
Mrs. Louise F. Thursby
Veronica S. Tincher
Ruth Todd
Jim and Carol Toney
David and Deborah Trotter
Professor Paul V. Turner
Norman and Evelyn Tutorow
Ellen E. Uhrbrock
Mrs. Marta Ullman
Paul G. Ulrich
Sylvia and Milton Van Dyke
Russell and Marilyn van Loben Sels
David Vargas
Rex Vaughan
Walter Vincenti
Peter and Suzanne Voll
Mr. and Mrs. Larry Wagner
Robert V. Wagoner
Douglas R. Walker
Scott and Barbara Wallace
Ann Katherine Walton
Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Ward
Robert E. and Constance Ward
Robert Ward
Prof. and Mrs. Thomas Wasow
James and Cheryl Weaver
Mr. and Mrs. David C. Weber
Mr. and Mrs. Donald B. Webster
Mrs. Julia Hirsch Wedekind
Herbert A. Weidner
Charles B. Weigle
Susan Wels
Dr. Lewis Wexler
Lois Deimel Whealey
George and Phyllis Whiting
Alyssa Morrison Whitt
Brian D. Wiggins
Bruce and Elizabeth Wiggins**
Lucille Wilder
Phil and Ellen Williams
Caroline Willis and James Cook
Marlene Wine
Miriam E. Wolff
Hollis Wood
Dr. Ellen Rose Woods
Gail Woolley
Roy and Patty Woolsey
John and Lysbeth Working
Gavin Wright
Karl and Diane Wustrack
Susan K. Wyle
Willard G. Wyman Jr.
Dr. Michael Yachnik
David W. and Anglia Yancey
Jennifer Yelland
Gwen and Richard Yeo
Max C. Yost
Mrs. Marcia McNitt Young
Gerrit W. Zwart

STUDENT ($10)

Sam Bhagwat
Malcolm Brown
Hua Cai
Theodora Chang
Jon Allan Christensen
Molly Cunningham
Amy Daley
Victoria Degtyareva
Walter Foxworth
Bernard Fraga
Kris Havlak
Aman Ishaan Kumar
Marketa Trimble Landova
Sarah Macway
Brittany Mier
Theo Milonopoulos
Laure Negiar
Robin Pam
Carla Pugliese
Edward Thompson Richardson
Tom Richardson
Troy Bennett Steinmetz
John Tan
Wenkai Tay
Vijaya Tripathi
Christopher Vaughan
Yuting Yeh

ORGANIZATIONS

Allen County Public Library, IN
California History Center
California State Library, Periodicals
Los Altos Historical Museum
Menlo Park Historical Association
Palo Alto Historical Association
Palo Alto Stanford Heritage
San Mateo County Historical Association

HONORARY

Mrs. Donald T. Carlson
Gerhard and Regina Casper
Mr. Ralph W. Hansen
John and Andrea Hennessy
Don and Robin Kennedy
Mr. Lorry Lokey
Richard W. and Jing Lyman

* Life Membership
** Individuals who also sponsored other members

HISTORIC HOUSE TOUR SPONSORS

CLASSIC REVIVAL LEVEL

Jim Byrnes, Alain Pinel Realtors
Elizabeth Everitt, Princeton Capital
Bill and Jean Lane
Shari Ornstein, Alain Pinel Realtors
Palo Alto Weekly
Bob and Kathy Piziali
R. J. Smith Construction
Christine Hoover Sorensen, Coldwell Banker Real Estate

TUDOR LEVEL

Morian and Jim Adams
Anne O. Dauer
Iris Harrell, Harrell Remdoeling, Inc.
Molly Hurlbut Engelbrecht
John B. Hurlbut, Jr.
Macke Raymond and Rich Hanushek
DeeDee and David Schurman
Walter M. Springs Construction
Susan and James Sweeney

CRAFTSMAN LEVEL

Therese Baker-Degler
Betsy Gifford
G. Robert Hamrdla
Lenis Hazlett and Tim Bresnahan
William Kaufmann
Patrick Moran
Corrie Reynolds-Brucato
Susan and Glen Schofield

Save the Date!

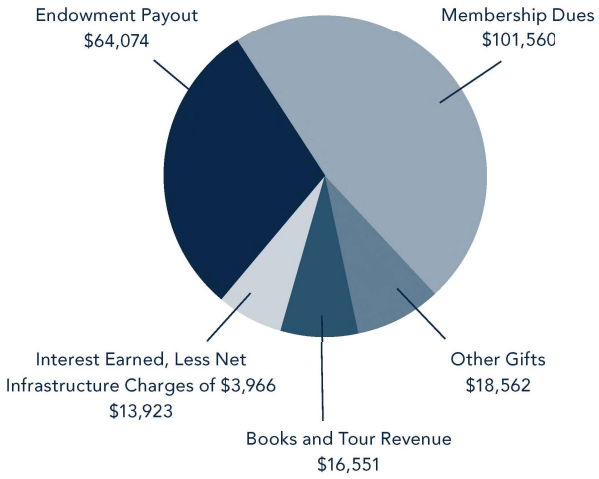
Be sure to join us on April 27, 2008, from 1–4 p.m. on the Stanford campus when the society's Historic House Project opens the homes and gardens of some of Stanford's oldest faculty houses on San Juan Hill.

Included in the tour will be a 1905 home, inspired by A.B. Clark; a second A.B. Clark house (1914), now on the National Register; and a 1908 home that has been beautifully preserved despite the conversion of its original shingled exterior to New England farmhouse style. Stay tuned for details on the Stanford historical Society's web site at: http://histsoc.stanford.edu.

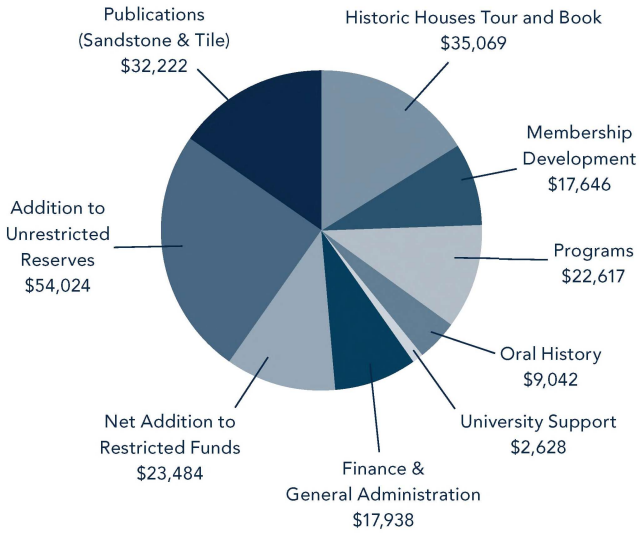
Stanford Historical Society 2006–07 Financial Summary

The Historical Society has moved from an "operating budget" to a new "total consolidated budget" approach, in keeping with university practices. These 2006–07 figures reflect activity in all of our accounts, including some endowment and other special-purpose income that is not spent every year.

Where SHS Funds Came From
Consolidated Revenues — Year Ending August 31, 2007
$214,670



How SHS Funds Were Used
Consolidated Expenses — Year Ending August 31, 2007
$214,670



Stanford Historical Society

2006 – 2007 VOLUNTEERS

The society commends and celebrates the contributions of the volunteers listed below:

David Abernethy
Alan Acosta
Jim Adams
Marian Adams
Bob Augsburger
Tessa Baker-Degler
Karen Bartholomew
Grace Baysinger
Jonathan Bendor
Linda Bendor
Holly Brady
Henry Breitrose
Tim Bresnahan
Marjorie Bridges
Jo Ann Bright
Marcie Brown
Marda Bucholtz
Ester Bugna
John Bunnell
John Burt
Lyn Carr
Gerhard Casper
Chris Chafe
Janice Conomos
Kathy Coutre
Sue Ellen Cunningham
Dave Daly
Anne Dauer
Carl Degler
Jean Deken
Lori Delp
Scott Delp
Teal Desser
Alberto Diaz-Cayeros
Sandy Dornbusch
Andy Doty
Debbie Duncan
Laura Eaton
Bradley Efron
David Elliott
Kellie Elliott
Jon Erickson
James Fearon
Ed Feigenbaum
Elizabeth Fendorf
Scott Fendorf
Don Fidler
Margaret Ann Fidler
Becky Fischbach
Herb Fong
Bernard Fraga
Bob Freelen
Sally Freelen
Joan Friedman
Jim Gibbons
Charlotte Glasser
Shelley Goldman
Dick Gould
Chris Griffith
Akhil Gupta
Bob Hamrdla
Dwight Harbough
Richard Harbough
Nancy Hardesty
Dee Harris
Julia Hartung
Chris Hayward
Lori Hayward
Mary Ann Hayward
Leni Hazlett
Grace Hinton
Laurie Hoagland
Mike Hudnall
Joan Johnston
Marisa Juárez
Charlie Junkerman
Bill Kaufmann
Ann Kay
David Kennedy
Jeanne Kennedy
Judy Kennedy
Gene Kershner
Maggie Kimball
Cindy Kirby
Barbara Klein
Anne Marie Krogh
Marguerite Ladner
Lila LaHood
Nelee Langmuir
David Lenox
Pat Levinson
Boots (Elise) Liddle
Carolyn Lougee Chappell
Henry Lowood
Beth Lyon
Julie Lythcott-Haims
Mandy MacCalla
Beatriz Magaloni-Kerpel
Susan Maher
Purnima Mankekar
Dallas Manning
Sapna Marfatia
Jody Maxmin
Rosemary McAndrews
Ray McDermott
Ruth McDunn
Bob McIntyre
Myung Sook McIntyre
Margaret McKinnon
Georgia Merner-Becker
Bill Merz
Dave Mitchell
Lynn Mitchell
Martin Morf
Rosalind Morf
Roxanne Nilan
Boyce Nute
Betty Oen
Jean Oi
Shari Ornstein
Judy Palm
Miriam Palm
Peter Palm
Janet Peacock
Stephen Peeps
Athina Peiou-Quake
Kent Peterson
Carole J. Price
Dee Price
Don Price
Ray Purpur
Stephen Quake
Macke Raymond
Gayle Riggs
Barbara Roberts
Marsha Robertson
Karen Rogers
Karen Ross
Steve Ross
Rhesa Rubin
Colette Rudd
Audrey Rust
Carol Ruth
Larry Ryan
Susan Schofield
David Schurman
DeeDee Schurman
Barden Shimbo
Katie Shoven
Jeanne Siegman
Tony Siegman
David Siegmund
Sandra Siegmund
Christy Smith
Cindy Smith
Steve Staiger
Peter Stansky
Jan Steele
Tim Steele
Troy Steinmetz
Bill Stone
Jim Sweeney
Susan Sweeney
Mary Taube
Grayson Taylor
Jan Thomson
Carol Tiernan
Ruth Todd
Cadet Scout Troop #931
Junior Scout Troop #296
Paul V. Turner
Barbara van Slyke
Lyman van Slyke
David Voss
Andrew Walder
Susan Wels
Sarah Wheelock
Mary Lue Whitcher
Phyllis White
Robert L. White
Carolyn Willis
Phyllis Willits
Allan Wilson
Gail Woolley

Sandstone & Tile

Fall 2007
Volume 31, Number 3

Susan Wels, *Editor*
Annabelle Ison, *Designer*

Stanford Historical Society
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Bill Stone, *President*
Susan Schofield, *Vice President*
Therese L. Baker-Degler, *Vice President*
Miriam Palm, *Secretary*
Margaret Ann Fidler, *Treasurer*

Marian Leib Adams
Pam Brandin
Dave Daly
Anne Dauer
Therese L. Baker-Degler
Sanford M. Dornbusch
Kellie Elliott
Margaret Ann Fidler
Bernard Fraga
Bob Freelen
Laurence Hoagland Jr.
Charlie Junkerman
David Kennedy
Margaret Kimball
Anne Marie Krogh
Robert McIntyre
David Mitchell
J. Boyce Nute
Miriam Palm
Stephen Peeps
Susan Ward Schofield
Anthony Siegman
Bill Stone
Susan Sweeney
David Voss

STAFF

Charlotte Kwok Glasser, *Office Administrator*
P.O. Box 20028
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94309
650-725-3332

E-mail: Stanfordhist@stanford.edu
Office: 3rd floor, Green Library

WEB SITE

http://histsoc.stanford.edu

STANFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to all who are interested in Stanford history and includes the following benefits:

- annual subscription to the society's journal, *Sandstone & Tile*, mailed to members three times a year
- invitations to free on-campus programs on aspects of Stanford history
- member discounts on society (and some other) publications

Membership Categories

- Current Stanford Student $10
- Society Member $50
- Contributing Member $150
- Supporting Member $250
- Sustaining Member $500
- Benefactor Circle $1,000
- Historian Circle $5,000

Membership is for one year and is tax-deductible to the extent permitted by law. Membership dues are payable by credit card or by check.

To join or renew by credit card, visit our Web site at http://histsoc.stanford.edu. Click on the Membership link at the left and then click on the "Make a gift now" link to the Development Office Web site. You may also make out a check to the Stanford Historical Society and mail it to the society office (*see lower left on this page for address*).

UPCOMING SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

PARTIAL LIST FOR 2007–08

Confirmation of date and notification of time will be sent to members shortly before each event.

October 29, 2007 NYU Professor Larry Wolfe on Wayne Vucinich's childhood in Yugoslavia

April 27, 2008 Annual Stanford Campus Historic House and Garden Tour

May 14 32nd Annual Meeting and talk by Donald Kennedy and Rick Biedenweg

Stanford Historical Society

P.O. Box 20028 Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94309

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Palo Alto, CA
Permit No. 28